

For the time paid for.

now an established fact that

rebellion will be crushed and

restored. Any controversy upon

subject is a useless discussion of

the past, and should be treated as

We no longer feel it necessary to

recall upon the reasons why such will

be the result, since all could not see

A new question of grave importance is,

how far, springing out of the war, and

one to which all men should give attention

It is fully to keep up the irritations and

discussions of events gone by, or results

whose certainty is established. It is the

present which demands our atten-

tion and calls upon us to guard the future.

of the restoration, as out of original

compact of the Union, two sets of prin-

ciples, antagonistic, will arise. It is whether

the nation, in the terrible fire of war, is to

be molten into one consolidated govern-

ment, or whether, tried and purified, it is to

come out a more perfect confederation of equal

States, bound together by an indissoluble

chain. It is whether all legislation, whether

domestic or national, is to be conferred up-

on Congress, with an authority far exceed-

ing that of the English Parliament, or

whether the peculiar duties appertaining to

the States shall, as heretofore, be per-

formed by them. This is the question now

growing upon the people, especially of the

loyal States. It is to be admitted that, in

the past, the doctrine of States rights has

given rise to exaggerated and treacherous

ideas of the duty of loyalty to one's State

in opposition to the loyalty to the General

Government. That was how they intended

our fathers to mutually strengthen one

another, have, by excess, been brought in

to antagonism. It is to be borne in mind

that this exaggeration was based upon a

principle essentially right, or it never would

have been used as an instrument of rebellion.

It can be set down as an axiom, that all re-

bellions are founded upon a just principle

carried to such an excess as to be a mon-

strous perversion of themselves. Men do

not appeal to wrong or immoral principles

to lead men astray, but cunningly bring

from which they deduct conclusions essentially

wrong. Thus, from the doctrine that a

State was sovereign in the concerns per-

taining to its State capacity, the conclusion

was drawn that it was completely sov-

ereign and could annul the Federal Constitu-

tion at will. It is as if because a man

is a citizen, he was to be free to govern his

own actions, he was at liberty to do as he

pleased, without regard to the rights of

others. We have learned, through

blood and bitterness, that this monstrous

doctrine is wrong and impracticable. What

we apprehend now, is that the country may

be driven into the opposite error, that there

The Union men of the border States are

opposed to these confederation bills. It

is not, however, because the rebels are

entitled to any exemption from such a

measure. A just retaliation would subject

to the same penalties they would inflict on

others. They would have dragged Kentucky

into the Southern Confederacy, if their

ingenuity and diligence could have effected

the object, and then what? We know the

confession and expiation bill of that

begun Government. The Union men of this

State would have been stripped of their

property and compelled to leave the State

or sacrifice their principles. Even now a

Union man in Kentucky, although he may

not take up arms, forfeits all he owns in the

Confederate States. His property is thus

confiscated, and it may be all he has.

To this savage Government the South of

Kentucky would subject every Union man.

Let them be silent, then, when confederation

bills come before Congress.

We shall oppose all such bills on constitu-

tional grounds, and for the sake of

humanity; but the advocates of the Con-

federals should shut their mouths. Their

Government, that they desire to subject us

to, has long since passed such a barbarous

statute. If the up is presented to their

lips, which they would offer to others, what

right have they to complain?

This confederation is an Abolition con-

spiracy. In this matter, however, the Abol-

itionists are better than the Secesh; the lat-

ter have passed such a bill long since; but

the former have not passed one yet. The

DEATH OF ONE OF THE HEROES OF FORT
SUMTER.—An order from the Adjutant
General's office has announced the death
of Major Theodore Talbot, Chief of General
Wadsworth's Staff, and directed that the
officers of the Department shall wear the
badge of mourning for thirty days. Major
Talbot was one of the Sumter heroes, and
will be remembered as the young officer who
bore dispatches several times between Major
Anderson and the President, and the same
officer and the rebel authorities of Charle-

ston. He was then simply a First Lieuten-

ant of Artillery. After the fall of Sumter
he was promoted to Major in the Adjutant
General's Department. Major Talbot en-

tered the army from civil life. He was
Lieutenant and Adjutant of Fremont's

mounted California Volunteers in 1846, and
in 1847 received the appointment of Lieuten-

ant in the regular army. He was a
native of the District of Columbia. At his

funeral, where a solemn high mass was cele-

brated, and Mozart's Requiem sung, the
Bishop, who officiated, dwelt particularly

upon the loyalty of the deceased as one of
the chief merits of his character.

The Ashabula (Ohio) Sentinel says
that in Norton, Summit county, a few weeks
ago, Miss Young, the daughter of the post-

master, was accidentally shot in the face, a
pistol ball entering at the corner of her eye,

and as ascertained by probing, passing to
the back of the head. Strange to say, she
has recovered and is now perfectly well.

It is a curious coincidence that within the
compass of three miles, in the same town-

ship, within a year past, two similar cases
have happened. J. Shaw, a man aged sixty,

was shot by mistake by a hunter, the ball
entering behind the ear and lodging within

the skull; and Mr. Wallace shot himself in
getting over a fence, the ball entering the

head. Both of these men are living and
not now suffering much inconvenience from

their wounds, which have healed.

The Toronto Leader asserts that the
rebel officers who escaped from custody at
Detroit, a few days ago, did so by the as-

sistance of their fellow-passengers, who
provided them with overcoats to conceal

their uniforms. The conductor obliged
them to leave the train as they would not

pay their fare. The Leader adds charac-

teristically: "Soon the two Confederates
made tracks for Canada, and in due time

reached Toronto. Their names on the regis-

ter-book of the Rialto House, elaborated
with the appendage of 'C. S. A.', attract

much attention. They express themselves
quite at home, and have met with many

manifestations of kindness and sympathy
—of which, it is to be hoped, they are de-

serving."

It was lately given out in Rome that
Barry, the horse trader, had arrived and
would give an exhibition of his show.

A large audience assembled at the Dora Riding
School at the appointed time. The exhibitor

appeared and tried his genius upon a plaid
looking brute with apparent success. A

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 1, 1862.

Present, Dr. G. W. Ronald, President,
and all the members except Mr. Jefferson.

The reading of the journal of the previ-

ous session was dispensed with.

A claim of \$225 75 in favor of J. M.
Sumner, for repairs to pumps, E. D. W.
was referred to Street Committee of the Eastern

District.

A claim of \$327 90 in favor of J. O. Sal-

isbury, for repairs to pumps, W. D. was
referred to Street Committee of the Western

District.

A claim of \$13 50 in favor of J. P. Da-

vidson, for removing coal from City Court
room, was referred to Finance Committee.

A claim of \$4 98 in favor of E. Means,
for paying interest of sidewalk, was re-

ferred to Street Committee Eastern District.

The report of the Chief of Fire Depart-

ment for April was referred to Committee
on Fire Department.

Claims of \$30 50 in favor of W. L. Mur-

phy, \$30 72 in favor of P. M. Jones, \$14
85 in favor of H. Wilkins, \$4 00 in favor of

T. & J. F. Jefferson, and \$11 25 in favor of
J. A. C. Johnson, for sundries to Fire De-

partment, were severally referred to Com-

mittee on Fire Department.

The report of Jno. Scott, keeper of Mar-

ket house No. 6, to July 14, 1862, was read
and filed.

The Section of the Western Cemetery re-

ported twelve interments for April, which
was filed.

Mr. Story presented a claim of \$254 74,
in favor of George Stanley, which was re-

ferred to Finance Committee.

The report of the Street Inspectors, from
April 17 to May 1, was referred to Com-

mittee on Streets.

The Workhouse report for April was re-

ferred to Committee on Workhouse.

The Almshouse report for April was re-

ferred to Committee on Almshouse.

Mr. Baxter presented a petition to repair
the gutters on south side of Walnut street,

between Seventh and Eighth, which was
referred to Street Committee, Western Dis-

trict.

Mr. Baxter presented a petition to repair
the gutter on west side of Fifth street, near

Walnut, which was adopted.

Mr. Granger presented a resolution di-

recting the paving and curbing of the side-

walk at the southeast corner of Fifteenth

and Jefferson streets, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen,
adopted, when the Board adjourned, to

the LaBarge Expedition to Washin-

ton Territory.

THE SHREVEPORT GUN-HER PASSENGERS, &c.

The light-draught steamer Shreveport,
Capt. John B. LaBarge, left port last evening,

bound for Fort Benton, the Falls of the
Missouri, and Washington Territory. The

best of men remain at Fort Benton until fall,
and her passengers will penetrate the coun-

try—of which hitherto so little has been
known. They expect to establish a colony

in Bitter Root Valley, which is almost three
hundred miles in a southwest direction from

Fort Benton.

Good workmen in all the mechanical
trades are among the passengers of the

Shreveport, including a fair proportion of
California men, who will make explo-

rations in the newly discovered gold
regions of Washington Territory. They

are all anxious of finding the country rich
in the precious metal. The passengers of

the Shreveport are all adventurers, many
of whom are men of wealth, and the fol-

lowing is a list of them, so far as we were
able to get their names:

Joseph Milner, F. M. Perkins, F. J.
Crippin, C. H. Waite, Peter Dederick, Isaac

Gray, E. C. Gibson, C. B. Gray, H. W.
Sawyer, T. S. Walton, Henry Pond, D. G.

Howard, Stephen R. King, Raymond Pappin,
A. Casteel, James Walton, Thomas Olney,

W. C. Welsh, Jacob Rinkel, L. M. Webber,
H. Vreeland, Miss M. Harkness, J. H.

Morehouse, L. H. Hibbs, Jos. L. Leclair, in
addition to the above there are ten passen-

gers—come on the boat at St. Joseph and
Omaha.

Below named are all from Springfield,
Ill., Davenport, Iowa, and St. Louis and St.

Louis county, Mo.

There were twenty five or thirty deck
passengers on the Shreveport, whose names

we did not learn.

Mr. Clark will take the Shreveport at
Omaha, as an agent for the Government, to

vaccinate the Indians.

The boat had on board two mules—two
grist mill and one saw mill, complete. She

also had on board a considerable amount of
lumber, but the colony would soon begin to

manufacture its own lumber from the heavy
pine forests which the country abounds.

Provisions and full equipments for a colony
in a wild country were on board the boat.

The boat had a full crew, among
which were ten mountaineers, to remain as

laborers in the colony, when founded.

The Ensign, Captain Joseph LaBarge, Jr.,
will leave with the boat, and in the expedi-

tion on the 5th day of May—she being a
large boat, can carry and accommodate many

more passengers than the Shreveport, and
we understand that she has a full list

already.—St. Louis Republic, 1st.

And the Democrat, of the same date, says
of the expedition:

Interesting from Fort Wright.

(Correspondence St. Louis Republic.)

Fort Smith, Arkansas, April 27, 1862.

I wrote you last that Mr. Taylor, report-

ed a Union man, and believed to be such on
the strength of a pass he held from Gen.

Pope, was shipping his cotton to New York.
This is likely to take a new turn in his

case, however.

Siray negroes have been exiled from the
military camp altogether thus far, and only

a few free negroes were in the two regiments
now here. Two of these, it appears, were

exiled upon the river toward
Osceola, a day or two ago, by some white

miscreants, on pretense that they were
wanted to help kill some beavers. When

near Taylor's plantation, they were sur-

rounded by armed rebels, who beat them,
and themselves put into a boat and taken

across the point.

An officer went to Taylor's plantation yester-

day to look for them. Taylor was not at
home, but his brother-in-law, who was ask-

ing for him, was exceedingly belittling, and
threatened to shoot the officer. The negroes

may be here this morning.

Some forty or fifty of Taylor's cotton are
lying upon the levee, and this Col. Fitch

has determined to confiscate. Should Tay-

lor's complicity in this outrage fully ap-

pear, his whole personal property—cotton,
horses and horses—will be confiscated be-

yond a doubt.

A deserter from the enemy at Fort
Wright says they have one ten-inch mortar,

but that they have not fired it but once or
twice, fearing that the Southern iron of

which it is made is too brittle to withstand
regular discharges. He also says their

biggest gun is in the same category.

The firing of the mortars at night, lately,
has been regular enough to keep the rebels

awake, if nothing else. By daylight but
few shells are thrown, but at night the dis-

charges are pretty regular. I presume the
object is simply to notify the enemy that

we are awake.

A reconnaissance down the river, yester-

day, revealed several of the enemy's gun-

boats lying at anchor off Fort Wright.

The river is still over the banks here,
covering the back country for miles on

either hand. No army could get in the rear
of Fort Wright yet, without encountering

extreme difficulties. As it is, it seems that
a successful movement of General Halleck

can alone solve our difficulties here. Com-

mander Foote seems to be waiting, and it
can only be, it seems to me, for a successful

blow at Corinth. Memphis in our hands,
Fort Wright (just below us) and Fort Pil-

low (just above Memphis), must both fall
without a blow. How long shall we have

TELEGRAMS.

From Yesterday's "Evening."

Dispatch from General Mitchell.

Capture of Bridgeport, Alabama!

Latest from the South!

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., VIA LOUISVILLE, May

1.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton: On yesterday,
the enemy having cut our wires and at-

